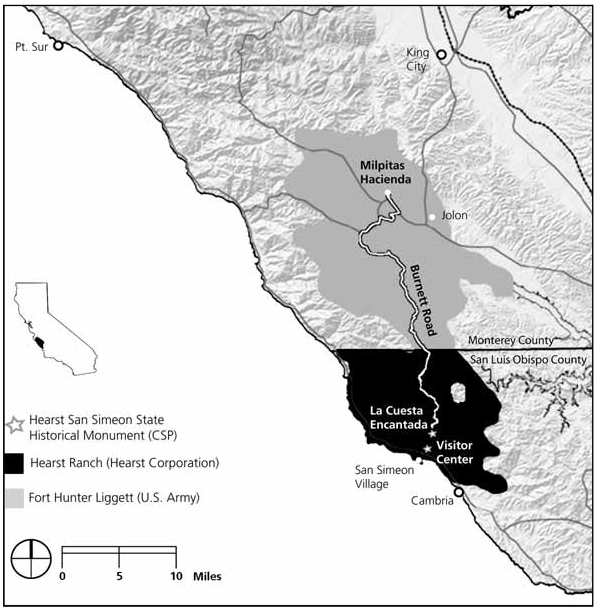
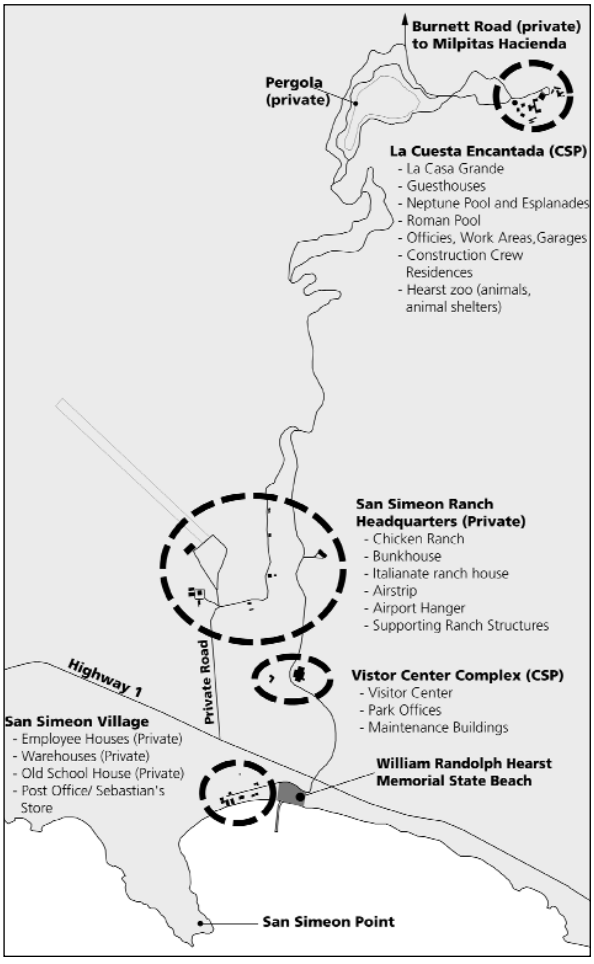
W.R. Hearst's Country Estate, Current Ownership



Existing Structures at San Simeon Related to W.R. Hearst



is one of California State Park's largest tourist destinations in California; over 33 million people have visited since it opened to the public. A visitor center and parking lot complex have been constructed on the 22 acres at the bottom of the hill. California State Parks has an easement to run bus tours from the visitor center up to La Cuesta Encantada. The hilltop complex remains preserved as it was when Hearst left in 1947, a condition of its gift to the State.

The Hearst Corporation continues to own and manage approximately 82,000 acres of the original country estate that stretches from San Simeon to the southern boundary of Fort Hunter Liggett. This land is now referred to as Hearst Ranch. The Hearst Ranch is the largest private landholding on the central coast of California. The Hearst Corporation has preserved the components that are associated with William Randolph Hearst. Remaining historic structures include the San Simeon ranch and farm facilities, the zoo, and San Simeon Village. At San Simeon Village several structures from the time of Senator George Hearst, who invested heavily in San Simeon when it operated as a regional shipping port in the 1870s, remain. These structures include a school house, a warehouse, and a building that serves as the post office and a general store (see "Existing Structures at San Simeon related to W.R. Hearst" graphic).

The Hearst Ranch has primarily remained in ranching and farming operations. As a commitment to preserve the character of the Hearst Ranch, the Hearst Corporation is currently working with the American Land Conservancy to sell an easement for permanent conservation on most of the 82,000 acres of Hearst Ranch. As part of the easement, the Hearst Corporation plans to make available to the public 18 miles of coast for an extension of the California Coastal Trail.

The land that comprised Hearst's estate in Monterey County has been managed by the U.S. Army since 1940 and is now part of Fort Hunter Liggett. Fort Hunter Liggett remains largely

undeveloped with the exception of the cantonment area that contains the supporting facilities for the base. The Milpitas Hacienda is located on the northwestern end of the cantonment area. Operated by a concessioner as a hotel and restaurant, the Milpitas Hacienda is open to the general public.

Integrity of the Milpitas Hacienda. The Milpitas Hacienda was listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance in 1977 for its association with William Randolph Hearst and Julia Morgan. The Milpitas Hacienda has been minimally altered since 1936–1937 when Hearst ordered several changes to make the building more comfortable. The integrity of the Milpitas Hacienda is described as excellent in the National Register nomination. A more detailed assessment was conducted by Fort Hunter Liggett in developing a historic preservation plan in 1994. The 1994 assessment reported only minimal alteration since 1977 and described the Milpitas Hacienda's condition as good to excellent condition despite several modifications made by the U.S. Army. These included changes to accommodate mechanical ducts, vents and pipes, remodeling of toilet rooms on the first floor for public use, construction of an additional kitchen, and closure of one of the arcades. Its high integrity can be attributed to the fact that use by the U.S. Army and the current concessioner has been compatible with its original intended functions.

Development in the cantonment area is located primarily to the north and east of the Milpitas Hacienda altering the historic setting in that direction. Despite these changes, views of the Milpitas Hacienda in several locations are comparable to views in the 1930s when Hearst used it (Eidsness and Jackson 1994b).

*photo available in printed report

The Milpitas Hacienda, 1936, Julia Morgan Collection, Special Collections, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

The Milpitas Hacienda, 2004, Richard Crusius photo

The barn and blacksmith shop that had been located across from the Milpitas Hacienda during Hearst's era still remain. They have both been extensively altered for use by the Army. While these structures maintain the same physical relationship to Milpitas Hacienda that they did in 1939, the construction of a parking lot and road have impacted the historical associations. With the exception of the swimming pool and the tennis courts, the landscaping at the Hacienda has changed little from Morgan's original design. It continues to feature mature oak trees and a succulent garden on the southwest terrace (Eidsness and Jackson 1994b).

Interpretive potential of the Milpitas Hacienda. The interpretation of Hearst San Simeon Estate National Historic Landmark would be greatly expanded by the addition of the Milpitas Hacienda. Although some of the resources located on Hearst Ranch such as ranching structures and residences are visible from Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument or from public roads, almost all are privately held and inaccessible to the public (see "Existing Structures at San Simeon related to W.R. Hearst" graphic).

Aside from the state historical monument, the only areas open to the public at San Simeon are the nine -acre William Randolph Hearst Memorial State Beach and the building that includes the Post Office and Sebastian's Store. The Hearst Corporation recently uncovered Morgan drawings for the Spanish Village at San Simeon that included plans for a small inn and village square and is considering plans to develop an inn at San Simeon Village in keeping with Morgan's vision.

The Milpitas Hacienda is the only extant structure outside the state historical monument directly associated with Hearst that could be made available for public use. Operated as a restaurant and hotel, it is the only possibility for experiential interpretation of the architecture created by the Morgan/Hearst collaboration. Located at the northern extent of Hearst's former landholdings, the Milpitas Hacienda also provides the opportunity to interpret the larger vision of the vast estate that Hearst amassed between 1919 and 1939. Although Hearst's ranch at Milpitas functioned as a satellite operation, Hearst intentionally had Morgan design the Milpitas Hacienda in the same style as the other farm and ranch buildings at San Simeon.

The Milpitas Hacienda's proximity to Mission San Antonio de Padua provides an opportunity to interpret how the "old California" landscape and lifestyle influenced Hearst and Morgan in their execution of Hearst's magnificent country estate (Horn 2004). The setting adjacent to the Mission San Antonio de Padua did much to bring to life Hearst's vision (Kastner 2000). Julia Morgan's appreciation for the landscape is apparent in her correspondence to Hearst. In 1937, Morgan wrote, "You will find the new quarters at Jolon in proper shape . . . Every time I go over there the beauty of the fields and of the bordering mountains thrills anew" (Morgan 1937).

The remote location of the Milpitas Hacienda on Fort Hunter Liggett has meant that it has often been left out of the Hearst story. The Milpitas Hacienda is one of the least known and least studied of the existing features associated with La Cuesta Encantada. Recently uncovered and archived documents associated with Hearst, Morgan and George Loorz have provided historians with new information on Hearst's vision for his larger country estate as well as his use of the Milpitas Hacienda.

Based on an initial assessment of these newly available historical resources describing Hearst's estate, and the fact that it is the only Hearst/Morgan building available to the public for overnight accommodation, the Milpitas Hacienda appears to be an excellent addition to Hearst San Simeon Estate National Historic Landmark. The National Park Service recommends an assessment of the Milpitas Hacienda as a potential component of the national historic landmark.

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

A portion of the 1,200-mile Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail traverses Fort Hunter Liggett. The national significance of the trail has been established through its designation as a National Historic Trail. The trail represents the route taken by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1775–1776 when he led a group of colonists from Mexico to establish a mission and presidio at San Francisco.

The Mission San Antonio de Padua served as a campsite for the Anza expedition and provides excellent opportunities for interpretation. The surrounding landscape of oak savanna provides one of the few remaining historically evocative settings of the trail. The land, oak trees, and rivers of Fort Hunter Liggett were noted in the expedition's diary entries. During the expedition, Father Pedro Font wrote in his diary on March 6, 1776, "The mission is in a rather wide valley some ten leagues long and full of large oaks, for which reason they call the mission San Antonio de la Canada de los Robles [Valley of the Oaks]."

Mission San Antonio de Padua

The Mission buildings and 85 acres of land immediately surrounding it are owned by the Monterey Diocese of the Catholic Church, and are not part of the study area. Portions of the historic water system, industrial sites such as quarries, and the natural setting are resources on Fort Hunter Liggett that are directly connected to the significance of the Mission. The characteristic oak savanna landscape (Canada de los Robles) surrounding the Mission remains one of the most historically intact landscape settings of all the California missions. Because of the important connection of the Mission to the resources within the study area, a discussion of its national significance is included in this section.

Mission San Antonio de Padua is listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. The significance lies in its association with architecture, settlement, and Hispanic and Native American cultures. Portions of the original adobe building remain

Above: Mission San Antonio de Padua; Below: grist mill; Brenda Tharp photos

incorporated into later restorations, a common practice with many of the California missions. Archeological remains exist for all of the Mission Period structures. A cemetery, ruins of a military barracks, outbuildings, and structures are also extant at the Mission site (Eidsness and Jackson 1994b).

Portions of the water system and industrial sites such as quarries are located in the study area. Several irrigation ditches constructed by the Mission to capture water from Mission Creek have been documented. The San Antonio River Branch (CA-MNT-961H) is considered a particularly well-preserved portion of the water system. The integrity and setting are described as singularly unique for Spanish colonial sites in the United States (Eidsness and Jackson 1994b).

Limestone was quarried to provide building materials for the Mission, and clay, used for pottery, was extracted from Mission Creek. The limestone kiln and quarry have been documented (CA-MNT-961H); sites used for the extraction of clay and other minerals still exist but are often difficult to recognize (Eidsness and Jackson 1994b).

Shortly after its establishment, the Mission served as a campsite for the Juan Bautista de Anza Expedition. Father Pedro Font of the expedition wrote in his diary of the importance of the landscape to the Mission, "The site is very good, with fine lands, and plentiful water from the river which runs through this valley . . . In the range there is a great abundance of oaks, live oaks, and pines and consequently plenty of pinenuts and acorns, for which reason the Mission raises large numbers of hogs (Father Pedro Font, March 6, 1776)." While other California missions may be better known or more architecturally significant, no other mission retains such integrity of setting and "sense of place" (National Trust for Historic Preservation 2001).

Six of the twenty-one California missions are national historic landmarks, either individually or as part of a district. Mission San Antonio de Padua has not yet been considered, although there has been renewed interest in recent years in reevaluating all of the California missions for potential designation as national historic landmarks. The National Historic Landmark Survey has recommended the development of a California Missions National Historic Landmark Theme Study but the study has not been undertaken. Designation of the Mission San Antonio de Padua would be dependent on the interest and approval of the Monterey Diocese. Mission San Antonio de Padua, because of its architecture, setting, and associated cultural resources, appears eligible for such a designation.

Possible Further Significance

Native American Resources

Further scientific study is necessary to determine the significance and eligibility of Fort Hunter Liggett's prehistoric resources. To date, over 600 recorded archeological sites in the study area provide evidence that Fort Hunter Liggett was the home of the prehistoric Salinan people (Swernoff 1982). The sites on Fort Hunter Liggett comprise one of the most extensive complexes of resources between the San Francisco Bay Area and the Santa Barbara Channel (Hoover 2001). Sites documented include: Painted Cave, ceremonial rock formations, burial sites, pre-European village sites and named historic native villages. Painted Cave is one of the most impressive examples of polychrome pictographic art outside the Santa Barbara region. Stony Valley has a particularly dense concentration of sites including an important natural rocky arch that served as an important ceremonial site (Hoover 2001).

Sites associated with the first contact period between Salinans and Euro-Americans are located in the area of the Mission. These resources possess exceptional value for scientific study and illustrate the cultural themes of our nation's heritage. Ongoing archeological studies have been conducted on the Mission grounds for over twenty years (Hoover 2003).

The Salinan Nation, an organization of Salinan people, works closely with Fort Hunter Liggett staff to ensure the protection of significant resources related to Salinan culture. One area of particular archeological interest is the original site of the Mission San Antonio de Padua located south of the present site on Fort Hunter Liggett (Hoover 2001).

Nationally Significant Natural Resources

Fort Hunter Liggett's 164,261 acres contain biological communities of a relatively undisturbed and expansive nature. The abundance and diversity of plant and animal species within Fort Hunter Liggett relate to several factors: the underlying diversity of geologic substrate, soils, water features, and topography; the relative lack of development and disturbance of the area; and the connectivity with larger surrounding ecosystems.

Substrates and rock outcrops at Fort Hunter Liggett harbor unusual plant communities that contain a diverse assemblage of species uncommon in California. Such substrates include serpentine, sandstone, conglomerate rock, marble, diatonataceous mudstone, and granite (CEMML 1999). Taxa found at serpentine areas comprise a major component of the list of California endemics (Skinner and Pavlik 1994).

The number of rare and sensitive plant species on Fort Hunter Liggett is among the highest for similar sized areas in California (Painter 2001; CDFG 2000). Of the 1,000 vascular plant species found within Fort Hunter Liggett, at least 66 are sensitive species identified in Federal, State, and/or California Native Plant Society (CNPS) lists. Of the 168 CNPS-listed taxa recorded for Monterey County (Tibor 2001), nearly 35% are found on Fort Hunter Liggett (Tibor 2001, pp. 334–335). Thirty-three taxa are considered "rare or endangered" (CNPS 1A, 1B, or 2 lists, Tibor 2001) (See Table 5 in the "Resource Description" section). Four plant taxa are on the CNPS "review" list (CNPS list 3). Twenty-nine additional plant taxa are on the CNPS "watch" list (CNPS list 4) of plants of limited distribution in need of continued attention. Twenty-four of the plant taxa at Fort Hunter Liggett exist only in the Santa Lucia Mountains (CEMML 1999).

Oak Woodlands and Savanna

Among the most significant of these biological communities are the extensive oak woodland and savanna communities. These include valley oak, blue oak, coast live oak, and native understory vegetation. The communities are large and diverse, experiencing successful regeneration, and they exist within a broader system of native shrubs, grasses, and forbs that provide habitat for a diverse array of plant and wildlife species. Fort Hunter Liggett has the highest concentration of oak savanna-specializing birds of any location in the nation (Stevens, et al., 1998).

Oak woodlands and savanna on Fort Hunter Liggett provide habitat for twelve oak species, the widest diversity of oak taxa of any area of its size in California. This high quality remnant contains all of the key species, well preserved, in healthy stands, and covering a large area (Keeler-Wolf 2001). Fort Hunter Liggett has six oak tree taxa *(Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia, Q. chrysolepis, Q. douglasii, Q. lobata, Q. parvula* var. *shrevei, Q. wislizeni* var. *wislizeni),* and four oak shrub taxa *(Quercus berberidifolia, Q. durata* var. *durata, Q. john-tukeri, Q. wislizeni* var. *frutescens),* and at least two named hybrids *(Q. Xalvordiana and Q. Xjolonensis)* (Pavlik, et al., 1991). In addition to species diversity, oak communities on Fort Hunter Liggett have a diversity of age classes. This includes trees in both the 300–400 year range and the 80–90 year range (Keeler-Wolfe 2001).

Fort Hunter Liggett contains the largest known contiguous valley bottom stands of the endemic valley oak in California. Valley oaks are thought to be the largest oak tree species native to North America (Pavlik, et al., 1991). Fort Hunter Liggett's valley oak communities exhibit rare natural topographic transitions from oak woodland and savanna to riparian oak communities. Most valley oak communities have lost their topographic diversity (Pavlik, et al., 1991).

In much of California, native grasses have been replaced by exotic annual grasses (Hamilton, 1997; Stevens, et al., 1998). Exotic annual grasslands are detrimental to the regeneration of valley oaks because they aggressively take soil moisture and form dense stands that shade out seedlings. Native grasses, on the other hand, are perennial, long-lived, and develop deep root






Clockwise from top left: (1) Quercus lobata, (2) serpentine soil, (3) rock outcrop, (4) oak savanna, (5) Quercus mixed age, and (6) Quercus saplings;
(1 & 6) Elizabeth C. Neese photos; (2 & 3) NPS photos; (4) Brenda Tharp photo; (5) Elizabeth L. Painter photo

systems which are resistant to drought thereby creating more favorable conditions for the oak seedlings (Pavlik, et al., 1991).

Fort Hunter Liggett's oak savanna is the only extensive valley oak savanna with an unplowed understory (Pavlik, et al., 1991). The absence of plowing has allowed native bunchgrasses and forbs to survive, contributing to a rare degree of integrity for a valley oak savanna community. Most valley oak savannas elsewhere "resemble the savannas of a past era only superficially" (Pavlik, et al., 1991). Native bunchgrasses, having survived despite the area's history of grazing (Hoover 2001) contribute to the successful regeneration of the oak trees.

Based on the size of stands and extent of their coverage, the diversity of age classes, the integrity of the overall community, Fort Hunter Liggett is one of relatively few areas where good oak regeneration is occurring (Keeler-Wolf 2001). In his 1981 report on resources at Fort Hunter Liggett, Dr. John Menke pointed out that "restrictions on land use have resulted in greater conservation of resources [of grassland, oak savanna & woodland and chaparral] than any other contiguous parcel in California."

Several rare plant and animal species are dependent on the oak/grassland communities on Fort Hunter Liggett. Purple amole *(Chlorogalum purpureum* var. *purpureum)* is a Federally-listed threatened oak savanna species. *Chlorogalum purpureum* var. *purpureum* occurs in the Santa Lucia Range of southern Monterey County at Fort Hunter Liggett and in northern San Luis Obispo at Camp Roberts. Recent surveys along the boundary of Training Area 13 at Fort Hunter Liggett suggest that the species may be found on privately-owned property adjacent to Fort Hunter Liggett. At Fort Hunter Liggett, the known populations primarily exist within an open grassland community, with a smaller number of individuals found within scattered oak woodland communities and open areas within shrubland communities between 300–620 meters in elevation. At Camp Roberts, purple amole occupies microhabitat sites found within open grasslands or surrounded by scattered oak woodlands between 244 and 256 meters. (67 Federal Register 206, Oct. 24, 2002).

Significant threatened and endangered wildlife species dependent on the oak woodlands and savanna include the rare tule elk and the Federally-listed endangered San Joaquin kit fox. Tule elk travel large distances, make extensive seasonal movements within their range, and therefore require large interconnected tracts of land that preserve a combination of grassland, oak savanna and chaparral. Endemic to California, the tule elk were once abundant, but declined from an estimated 500,000 head to less than 15 by 1874. Fort Hunter Liggett's oak woodlands and grasslands are now home to approximately 15% to 25% of the total population of tule elk, and is one of only 2 populations that meet the conditions necessary to sustain long-term genetic diversity (Ventana Wildlands Project 2000). Tule elk particularly favor grazing in riparian and bordering oak woodland areas (Stevens, et al., 1998).

The Federally-listed endangered and state listed-threatened San Joaquin kit fox inhabits grasslands, shrublands, oak woodlands and vernal pools. They can be found in low lying areas on Fort Hunter Liggett. San Joaquin kit foxes are severely declining throughout their range due to loss of habitat. Fort Hunter Liggett contains more than 30,000 acres of potential habitat. Jolon Valley is considered suitable habitat for this species (Stevens, et al., 1998).

In addition to their natural resources values, oak woodlands and savanna at Fort Hunter Liggett have important cultural values. They are considered a remnant microcosm of the oak / hardwood woodland that previously encircled the California Central Valley. This represents to many people the quintessential California landscape. The oak landscape embodies a centuries-old popular image of a "golden California" that provides a pastoral counterpoint to the dramatic landscapes of Yosemite Valley and Death Valley (National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2001).

The extent and integrity of oaks on Fort Hunter Liggett provide excellent educational, interpretive and research potential for expanding the understanding of the ecological differences among California oak species, the role of these oak communities in the ecosystem, and their contributions to human history.

Chaparral

The upper reaches of Los Burros Creek and its tributaries flow through serpentine. Unlike other serpentine areas in the region, the Los Burros area contains both wetland and upland serpentine communities. The Burro Mountain area contains the only known populations of Cooks triteleia *(Triteleia ixioides* ssp. *cookii)* and San Simeon baccharis *(Baccharis Plummerae* ssp. *glabrata)* known to exist on public land (Painter 2004).

The chaparral communities on Fort Hunter Liggett harbor rare and sensitive plant populations typically found in other areas of California. Lemmon's syntrichoppapus *(Syntrichopappus lemmonii)* is typically restricted to the southwestern border of the Mojave Desert and the adjoining slopes of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. On Fort Hunter Liggett, a small community of this plant can be found near Burro Mountain. Along Los Burros Creek, Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws *(Calytridium parryi* var. *hessaea)*, a plant of northern distribution found in the Santa Cruz Mountains and south of the San Francisco Bay Area, were collected. Another unusual community is an almost exclusively Tucker Oak *(Quercus john-tuckeri)* canopy that covers a chaparral in training area 29 near San Antonio Lake. The Tucker Oak is a plant of southern distribution native to the western edge of the Mohave Desert north and west to San Benito County (Painter 2004; CEMML, 1999).

Riparian Habitat and Vernal Pools

Fort Hunter Liggett contains intact communities of riparian habitat and vernal pools. These are significant communities as they have been severely reduced from their former range (Noss, et al., 1997) and provide habitat for Federally-listed threatened and endangered species. Intact riparian areas can be found along the Nacimiento River, the San Antonio River delta and upper Lake San Antonio area, and El Piojo Creek.

Riparian habitat on Fort Hunter Liggett includes Sycamore *(Plantanus racemosa)* alluvial woodland and cottonwood-dominated *(Populus fremontii)* and willow-dominated *(Salix* spp.) riparian woodlands. Federally-listed threatened and endangered species associated with riparian areas include the Federally-listed endangered arroyo toad *(Bufo microscaphus)* and nesting and visiting bald eagles *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*. Riparian areas also provide potential habitat for the Federally-listed endangered species such as Least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)* and the California red-legged frog *(Rana aurora draytoni)* (Stevens, et al., 1998).

Numerous natural and impounded vernal pools (seasonal wetlands that develop in shallow depressions with underlying hardpan) can be found throughout Fort Hunter Liggett. Ninety percent or more of California's vernal pools have been lost (Ferren, et al. 1996), and the losses are continuing as ranches and other undeveloped lands are plowed or developed (CEMML 1999). Vernal pools are the sole habitat for a number of plant taxa including the Federally-listed threatened vernal pool fairy shrimp, found in 47 pools on Fort Hunter Liggett (Stevens, et al., 1998). *Pogogyne clareana* (Santa Lucia mint), a state-listed endangered species, is found only along stream banks and at the edges of vernal pools on Fort Hunter Liggett (CDFG 2000).

State and Local Resource Significance

Fort Hunter Liggett contains resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the state or local level of significance.

Cultural Resources

There are many cultural resources of local significance associated with the Jolon area of Fort Hunter Liggett. The town of Jolon was established in the 1870s as way station for travelers on the El Camino Real. As the mining industry began to grow in the Gold Rush Era, the town of Jolon experienced a temporary boom becoming the center of commercial and social activity in southern Monterey County. John Steinbeck used the town of Jolon as a setting for his book *To a God Unknown*.

The Jolon boom period ended shortly after the Southern Pacific Railroad extended its rail line through King City, 23 miles east of Jolon in 1886. The town came under ownership by William Randolph Hearst in the 1920s, and in 1940, Hearst sold the property to the U.S. Army. Devastating fires and early military training activities reduced the number of remaining buildings. Today, the Tidball Store, built in 1890, the Episcopal Church, built circa1890, and the ruins of the Dutton Hotel, built circa 1878, are all that remain of what was once a larger settlement. The store and church still retain integrity but the Dutton Hotel, an adobe building, is now a protected ruin. The structures are all listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance.

The Gil Adobe is the home built by Jose Maria Gil, a native of Spain, who emigrated first to Mexico, and then to California during the Gold Rush of 1849. When mining did not prove successful, he settled in the area of Jolon and turned to ranching and farming. He built his home of adobe in 1865 on his 260 acre-ranch. The ranch was sold in 1900. During World War II, under Army ownership, the Gil Adobe was used as a barracks. The adobe has been altered over time, and has suffered significant deterioration. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a structure with local significance.

Features which contribute to the significance of the Gil Adobe site are the cobblestone masonry wall to the north and south of the building, poured concrete gate pillars, the rammed-earth storage building, and the small family cemetery west of the residence. The site features and outbuildings contribute essential information about the residence's historical use and context within a past way of life (Eidsness and Jackson 1994b).

Summary

Nationally significant cultural resources on Fort Hunter Liggett include the Milpitas Hacienda, resources associated with the Mission San Antonio de Padua, and the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Nationally significant natural resources include diverse plant communities such as the oak woodlands and savanna and critical habitat for rare, threatened, and endangered species. These exceptional resources retain a high degree of integrity as true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled examples, and provide exceptional opportunities for scientific study. Opportunities for public enjoyment of these resources exist at the Milpitas Hacienda, the Mission San Antonio de Padua, along public roads, and through public recreation programs administered by Fort Hunter Liggett.